



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 12, 1931  
PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT—END DEPRESSION  
INJUSTICE TO UNION IRES PINCHOT  
MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS  
LABOR DAY COMMITTEE  
BUTCHERS' CONFERENCE

# THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL  
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

TRUST

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1930

Assets.....\$140,052,813.27  
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 5,750,000.00  
Pension Fund over \$720,000.00,  
standing on Books at 1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

For the past Quarter Year a Dividend on Deposits  
of FOUR (4) per cent per annum was declared,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

## TO LOCAL UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERS

The Labor Clarion is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated and to which you pay dues. It prints the official proceedings of the Council and official communications to the Unions. Why not take advantage of the special subscription rates which apply where a Union subscribes for its entire membership? In this manner each member will become better acquainted with the activities of Organized Labor and will thus be better able to assist in carrying out its ideals.

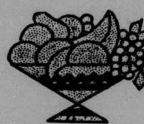
The Labor Clarion Should Be in the Hands of Every Union Man  
and Woman

## THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



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FIFTH near MARKET STREET

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albin.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 113 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17968—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. L. Spicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.  
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Retail Clerks No. 452, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 368 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 104 Bosworth.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1356 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1931

No. 19

## PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT—END DEPRESSION

*William R. Hearst's Plan for Circulation of Funds for Labor*

The radio address of William R. Hearst, delivered on June 2 last, has created more interest and comment than any other utterance on the subject of the unemployment situation and its remedy. He has put forth a proposal that seems logical and practical, and his exposition of his ideas in proposing the plan shows that he has a thorough grasp of the situation and how the depression was brought about.

There is little doubt that \$5,000,000,000 circulated throughout the country in wages for useful labor would have a stimulating effect upon business conditions and, as Mr. Hearst points out, there is an abundance of capital available should the government determine to issue bonds in the sum named.

The Labor Clarion believes the Hearst speech to be a valuable contribution to the discussions now going on, and presents herewith the most striking features.

The basis of prosperity is the ability of the public to buy, plus, of course, the willingness of the public to buy. In other words, prosperity is based on the purchasing power of the public. When the public buys from the stores, the stores buy from the factories, the factories buy the raw materials produced by the farms and the mines. All these forms of activity employ labor, and the money circulates with profits to all classes.

We were in the midst of such a prosperous period. Why did it not continue? We do not have to go to the war in China and the silver situation in India to find the reason. There may be contributing causes in those distant regions, but the real reason is right here at home.

### Country's Bountiful Resources

The cause is not lack of money here, either. We have today all the money we had in the country in times of prosperity. We have in addition further debt payments to us by foreign nations, and we have in addition again all the money that foreign investors from Europe, South America and elsewhere poured into the booming American stock market and left here when the stock collapse came and wiped them out.

What then is the cause of the collapse? Not merely over-speculation, but over-capitalization. The people were in a speculative mood. They would buy anything. They would absorb any issue, without regard to basic values and dividends. As a consequence, all sorts of cats-and-dogs were unloaded on the market and sold to the public, which bit at them like hungry fish at a cotton fly or a tin spoon. Billions of dollars were taken from hard-earned hoardings of little speculators and stored away in the already bulging vaults of the big speculators.

### Hundreds of Millions of Worthlessness

Not only were companies formed of amalgamated cats-and-dogs and sold to the public at a hundred times their value, but investment trusts were formed, and after the public appetite for cats-and-dogs had waned, the investment trust, guided by the big speculators, absorbed the remainder of the issue of amalgamated cats-and-dogs, which the public would not knowingly buy.

In one instance, sixty million shares of amalgamated cats-and-dogs were loaded on the public at \$20 a share—\$1,200,000,000 worth of worthlessness

handed to the public in return for good money.

But all the capitalization that tended to bring about hard times was not over-capitalization, and certainly not all of it wildcat capitalization. The wildcat capitalization was mainly conducted by the great firms in whose honor the public had misplaced confidence.

### Labor Should Have Benefited

The marvelous improvement of modern machinery and the wonderful advances in modern methods of mass production have caused almost everything to be produced at, to use a round figure, half its former cost. But the sales price remained the same or was even higher. Consequently the profits of industry were greatly increased.

Who should have had the advantage of this improvement in machinery and methods, this enormous increase in products and lower cost of production? Obviously some reasonable part of it should have gone to the management of industry, but the greater part of it should have gone to the working masses. In other words, the increased profits should have been distributed largely in higher wages and shorter working hours. If this had been done the shorter working hours would obviously have prevented any lack of employment, because a greater number of men would have been employed to fill out the working week.

And if wages had increased in proportion to the productivity of modern machinery and the consequent increase in the profits of industry the purchasing power of the public would have been enhanced and the consumption of all kinds of goods and products would have been maintained at a high level, or raised to a still higher level. But when profits in industry increased, let us say from 6 per cent to 25 per cent, labor got but a small and greatly grudging proportion of that increase, with practically no reduction of working hours, and all of the rest of the increased profits were transformed into increased capitalization.

### Dishonest Issues of Stock

If a business which was making 6 per cent had come, through the use of modern machinery and modern methods, which decreased the cost of production, to make 25 per cent, the main result of that increase of profits was a four-fold issue of stock, or as large an issue of stock as would still keep the business on a 6 per cent basis.

When the business, despite the increased profits, had thus been reduced to a 6 per cent basis, through a four-fold issue of stock, on which the business now had to pay dividends, of course there was no money left to increase wages and shorten the hours of the employees.

In other words, there was no money left to build up the purchasing power of the masses and maintain the conditions which made for prosperity. Excess capitalization took money away from the masses when money ought to have been given to them in the way of increased wages and shorter hours. In fact, the supply of money in the hands of the public, which creates the purchasing power of the community, was sapped by added capitalization and over-capitalization instead of having that supply of the public's money increased by a more liberal distribution of profits in wages.

If profits had been distributed in wages prosperity would have been maintained and increased.

We would have had for the masses of the public not only a full dinner pail but a full pocketbook.

But when the money in the hands of the public was not increased by higher wages, but diminished by the sale to the public of inflated securities, we created what we have now—an empty pocketbook and in many cases an empty dinner pail, and in some cases a breadline.

A dominant question before the country today is: Can the government aid in the restoration of this cycle leading to prosperity? Our great Secretary of the Treasury says the government can do little or nothing. Obviously the government has done little or nothing, but obviously it could be a determining factor in the situation. Anyone who understands the meaning of prosperity and the reason why high wages tend to make prosperity can see at once how the government could act and why the government should act.

### The Remedy Is Employment

A gigantic appropriation by the government, not for a dole but for the employment of a vast amount of labor at the prevailing rate of prosperity wages, would not only stabilize wages but would immediately set the machinery in motion for the restoration of prosperity; provided, of course, that the government expended the appropriation and did not set on it perpetually like a deluded hen on a porcelain door knob.

There is only one objection raised against the government taking action to employ labor on a great scale, and that is—where is the government to get the money? This, however, is not an actual objection, because the government has shown how easily it can get money even under present conditions. Recent government loans have been more than three times over-subscribed.

A \$5,000,000,000 loan would be over-subscribed. There is plenty of money in the country, plenty of money in the savings banks, and the people have as much confidence in government securities as they have in the savings banks. Five billion dollars promptly spent in the employment of labor would promptly restore prosperity.

### Carry Out President's Program

When Mr. Hoover was a candidate for the presidency he won many to his support by the magnificent program of public improvements which he described as the main feature of his policy. This program was comprehensive and complete, including highways, waterways, flood control and water and power conservation. It covered every part of the country and embraced the inland waterways of the East, the Columbia River development of the Northwest, the water and power dams of the Southwest, and a gigantic plan for both flood control and water and power conservation on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

What a splendid thought was this plan of national development for any time, but what a particularly glorious idea for the present moment of depression, when this tremendous scheme of construction and this immense employment of labor would not only bestow its boon upon the various sections of the country directly affected but would, through the distribution of vast wealth in wages, tend promptly to restore prosperity.

The government could do everything if it had the intelligence and the activity and the unselfishness and the patriotism to do it—not merely to talk about it, but to do it.



## INJUSTICE TO UNION IRES PINCHOT

Scores Official for Denial of Free Speech

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has written a scathing letter to Elwood K. Bean, burgess of Lansdale, that state, who refused to permit the Hosiery Workers' Union to meet in that borough.

The governor called on the town executive to permit the workers to exercise their American right of free speech and to provide adequate police protection.

"If the constitutions of the state and nation mean what they say, then free speech is a fundamental right of every American citizen, and the denial of free speech is unlawful," said Governor Pinchot.

"Both you and I are sworn to uphold the constitution and the laws of the United States and this commonwealth. I call your attention pointedly to this fact, and to the very fact that obedience to the constitution is the duty of every American citizen, including yourself.

"Entirely apart from the constitutional right of free speech, it has been demonstrated times beyond number that the policy of denying this right is dangerous and ineffective and has the direct result of advancing instead of repressing the cause against which the denial is made. The surest way to spread any doctrine or to disseminate any set of opinions is to forbid people to mention them in public. Even savages, who perpetuate the names of their dead chiefs by forbidding the speaking of their names, have learned this fact.

"Local police officers are properly charged with the duty of maintaining order within their jurisdictions. The just purpose of ordinances governing disorderly conduct and other similar offenses is most certainly not, however, to enable local officials to exercise a censorship over the kind of orderly public meetings which can or can not be held.

"To prevent meetings held in support of the right of labor to organize is to deny a right which the constitution, the laws and the judicial decisions of Pennsylvania specifically recognize. We have long passed the time when there was any doubt about that."

### BAKER OPPOSES SAILORS

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, was recently severely criticized by Claude M. Goshorn, acting secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, for an address he made before the Lake Carriers' Association. Baker, who is general counsel for the association, advised the members that, if they hoped to be successful in defeating national legislation proposed by the International Seamen's Union, it would be necessary to "educate" members of Congress as to the conditions surrounding employment of sailors on the Great Lakes. Many Great Lakes sailors work the twelve-hour day seven days a week.

"Undoubtedly members of Congress and the American public will require considerable 'educating' before they will be able to agree that men working twelve hours a day seven days a week are being well treated," Goshorn said. "It appears that Baker has assumed a most difficult 'educational' task. However, regardless of Baker's 'educational' efforts, the organized seamen on the Great Lakes seriously question that members of Congress and the American public can ever reach that high plane of civilization from whence they can view the twelve-hour work day as a sublime ideal. Only Baker and his anti-union shipping clients have been able to achieve that degree of culture."

### LEAVES FOR LOS ANGELES

William McCabe left Wednesday for Los Angeles to attend the convention of the State Association of Civil Service Commissions, which met in that city Thursday.

### THE JAPANESE WAY

A special dispatch to the New York "Times" on May 14 said: "Tokyo's chimney-sitter was lowered with the honors of war in a basket this afternoon after a peace had been reached between strikers and employers at the Japan Weaving and Dyeing Works. He was taken to a hospital conscious but very weak. The strike settlement, a compromise favorable to the strikers, was reached after an all-night conference presided over by the chief of police. It was hastened by the anxiety of the police lest the chimney-sitter become a martyr, also because the police had ascertained they were legally bound to prevent his suicide and accordingly they brought pressure on the employers. The last thirty-six hours of the sitter's vigil, which lasted 314 hours altogether, were passed in dry, mild weather. Two days of rain and cold had severely taxed him."

### ABOUT "REAL WAGES"

Real wages (buying power) were not inflated in the prosperous years of 1928-1929, says Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

"In the period from 1921 to 1929 real wages increased 13 per cent," he said. "The return to industrialists during that same period rose 72 per cent, whereas the gain in dividends on industrials and rails was 256 per cent. There's your inflation as far as the wage earner is concerned—a 13 per cent increase in real wages as contrasted with the rises in returns to industrialists.

"Another angle of the wage reduction question which should be kept in mind," said Dr. Klein, "is the fallacious belief that labor is the major factor in the cost of manufacturing a product. Labor constitutes only 16.2 per cent of factory costs, and a wage cut of 10 per cent, when translated into the final production costs, means a difference of only 1.6 per cent.

"Truly, this is a microscopic saving!"

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following deaths of members of local unions were reported during the last week: John J. Healy, member of Trackmen's Union No. 687; William A. Himmelmann, Machinists' Union No. 68; Jerry P. McCarthy, Musicians' Union No. 6.

### ECONOMIST'S SOLUTION

Sir George Paish, British economist of world-wide reputation, told the Welfare Council of New York Monday he believed that without the institution of unemployment insurance a revolution in Great Britain would have been inevitable.

"I am much disturbed about the situation in this country and in the world," he said. "We have before us the greatest battle we ever shall have fought and we must mobilize forces of every kind to defeat the present trade depression.

"The whole world is in danger of a complete trade breakdown. Conditions are due to the politicians, and there is no reason why the workingman should suffer for the follies of statesmen. We in Great Britain have found a solution in unemployment insurance and we regard it with great favor."

As one of the "follies" of the world statesmen, he listed "the credit system we have today." "Everybody," he said, "is in debt—farmers, real estate men and business in general—as a result of our credit system."

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## NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

"Neither national nor state prosperity can be brought back by taking it out of labor's pay," says a report condemning wage cutting made by the Nevada State Committee on Unemployment.

Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities after he had delivered the annual baccalaureate address at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

The funeral of Ingham W. Bisbing, first vice-president of the State Federation of Labor and Pennsylvania's oldest labor leader, who died May 29 at his home in Upper Darby, after an illness of several months, was held June 1.

Striking miners at the National mine of the National Fuel Co., Morgantown, W. Va., returned to work after the company had signed a contract with the United Mine Workers of America, Van A. Bittner, union representative, announced recently.

Attacking the utility interests at the governors' Conference in French Lick, Ind., Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania denounced as "the most gigantic graft ever imposed or collected by any single business since the world began" the tribute exacted by public utilities from the people of this country.

General business conditions in the early part of May experienced a further recession from already low levels in a number of foreign markets of the United States and in most cases showed little indication of an early improvement, according to a survey of foreign commercial activity made public by the Department of Commerce.

A view that "recent improvement in several lines of trade and industry justifies the belief that the first quarter of 1931 has marked the turning point in the prolonged decline in business which commenced nearly two years ago" was expressed May 31 by William L. Cooper, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

William Young, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, has been re-elected, making the twenty-fifth year of his service as president. He had previously served one year as vice-president of the same organization, thus establishing the unique record of 26 years as an officer in this union. During this time Mr. Young has served the International Typographical Union as organizer. For a number of years he was connected with the Bureau of State Mediation as a mediator.

Forecasting action by state federations of labor throughout the country, the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor has taken a leading position among state labor bodies in the demand for modification of the Volstead act. The Maryland-District of Columbia resolution, made public last week, points out the destruction of industry brought about by the Volstead act and records unanimous and complete indorsement of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act.

Dedication of the new home of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America at Indianapolis, took place Sunday, May 31, with United States Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, formerly Secretary of Labor, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as the speakers. The program of dedication was introduced by W. C. Birthright, general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, who turned the program over to General President James C. Shanessy.

A permanent injunction restraining the "Ionia County News," Ionia, Mich., and its publisher, Fred D. Keister, from using the union printing label, owned by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., was issued recently by Circuit Judge William B. Brown of that

city. The defendants also were restrained from representing they have the right to use the labels, and were ordered to return to the plaintiffs or their attorneys all blocks, stamps, or union labels owned by the plaintiffs. Suit was filed by the printing trades council on the grounds that the newspaper was using the label on materials produced by non-union labor in an "open shop" in violation of union laws.

During the month ending April 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, there were wage cuts in 195 establishments, of 47 industries, as compared with wage cuts in 175 establishments in 38 industries of the preceding month. These wage cuts affected 22,543 workers during the latter month, as compared with 22,502 workers in the previous period. The decreases in wages averaged 10.1 per cent for the latter month, and 10.3 per cent for the previous month.

Arthur M. Huddell, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers since 1921, who narrowly escaped death on May 20 when a gunman tried to kill him, died of pneumonia on June 1 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. Pneumonia set in as an aftermath of a cerebral hemorrhage which he suffered in his office on May 26. Mr. Huddell improved after being removed to the hospital and his death was unexpected.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at their convention in Houston, Texas, voted to limit the work day of members as a means of relieving unemployed. More than 10,000 trainmen are idle. Working hours in yard service will be limited to 26 days, or 200 hours, a month; in freight service to 3500 miles, or its equivalent, and in passenger service to 5500 miles or its equivalent. The change will become effective within 30 days or as soon as the brotherhood's representatives can arrange for the change with railroad managements.

Nearly 3000 pocketbook workers in New York struck against a 25 per cent wage cut. These workers are affiliated to the International Union of United Leather Workers. They demand a 40-hour week, employment insurance and abandonment by their employers of their proposal for a 10 per cent reorganization of shops every six months and the introduction of two apprentices for each mechanic. One apprentice for each mechanic is now the rule. Under the old agreement discharge was prohibited except for good cause. The 10 per cent reorganization scheme would permit employers to discharge that percentage of workers every six months.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The following countries, with the number of workers affected, have in force unemployment insurance laws:

Australia (Queensland), 137,000; Austria, 1,300,000; Bulgaria, 287,000; Germany, 16,738,000; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 12,100,000; Irish Free State, 284,000; Italy, 2,600,000; Poland, 1,033,000; Switzerland (nine cantons), 150,000; U. S. S. R., 10,000,000; total, 44,629,000.

The countries with systems of voluntary insurance include the following: Belgium, 628,000; Czechoslovakia, 1,129,000; Denmark, 288,000; Finland, ?; France, 200,000; Netherlands, 388,000; Norway, 43,000; Switzerland (14 cantons), 165,000; total, 2,841,000.

### SETTLEMENT OF MANCHURIA

As a result of the rapid agricultural development of North Manchuria more and more immigrants who arrive from year to year are remaining as permanent settlers; and it is said that through a recent three-year period actual settlers have totaled 1,677,848.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The second election to decide the presidency of New York Typographical Union No. 6 was held on Wednesday, June 10. The result has not yet been learned. At the regular biennial election on May 27 none of the candidates for president of Big 6 received a majority of the votes cast and as a result a "run off" was held two weeks later between Leon H. Rouse and Austin Hewson. The result of the balloting for president of New York Union on May 27 was as follows: Edward Martin, 401; Austin Hewson, 2269; William E. Towne, 645; Frank E. Cozzolino, 1874; Leon H. Rouse, 3679.

E. B. Lushbaugh, John J. Kane, William J. Combs and William J. S. Anderson will represent New York Union as delegates at the 1931 convention. The first two named are from the newspaper branch, and the latter two from the book and job branch.

Candidates for the more important offices of Chicago Typographical Union, on Wednesday, May 27, received the following vote: For president—Charles A. Krause, 1182; Edwin R. Wright, 990; W. W. DeWolfe, 555; William J. Hedger, 1423; F. E. Bussey, 54. For vice-president—Geo. J. Chiles, 2324; David T. Fitzgerald, 1703. For delegates—Thomas Canty, 2659; R. L. McNamara, 1852; Hugh W. Matheson, 1981; Harry B. Schaudt, 2271.

J. R. Hillis, former president of San Jose Typographical Union, was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Mr. Hillis was arranging the itinerary of a trip to New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia. Mr. Hillis expects to leave for a visit to the above country early in August and will be gone for about four months.

San Jose Typographical Union No. 31 held memorial services for its deceased members at Oakhill Cemetery on Sunday, May 31. Preceding the memorial services the graves of departed fellow craftsmen in Santa Clara, Calvary and Oakhill Cemeteries were visited and decorated. J. R. Hillis, until recently president of San Jose Union, gave the address of the day, and his daughter, Miss Rebecca Hillis, and Oscar Bradley, accompanied by Mrs. Wilfred McDaniel, supplied music for the occasion.

Among members enjoying early summer vacations are Miss Emma Toland, John W. Kelly and Walter Grafe of the Examiner chapel.

Edwin U. Williams, a member of Stockton Union, passed away in Stockton on June 6. Mr. Williams helped to set the type for the first issue of the Stockton Record thirty-six years ago, and had been a resident of Stockton for sixty years. Funeral services were attended by the entire personnel of the Stockton Record.

For the past two weeks friends of J. I. Cortes, one of the younger members of No. 21, have noted that J. I.'s countenance was wreathed with smiles. The reason: On May 22 there arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cortes a son, 8 pounds and 2 ounces. Both Mrs. Cortes and the baby are reported as doing splendidly.

Merle Gray, managing editor of the San Jose "Mercury-Herald," passed away this week at his home in San Jose. Mr. Gray was known to many newspaper printers of this city through his former connection with the "Bulletin" and "Examiner."

D. N. "Ted" Bonnington of the MacKenzie-Harris chapel is vacationing in the "Evergreen playground" and will spend some time at Bellingham, Wash. Mr. Bonnington will return some time in July.

Label boosters are reminded that the label con-

test conducted by the Allied Printing Trades Council has been extended through June, July and August.

There seems to be no end to which modern business will go in its pursuit of "efficiency." Disregarding the value of morale and loyalty, newspapers seemed determined to withdraw the few privileges now enjoyed by their mechanics. Recently "high-powered efficiency and economic experts" conceived the stupendous idea of bringing into being an office rule that employees instruct their correspondents to address mail to home addresses. Thus will the world be better for the saving of a few minutes of an office boy's time.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Yosemite draws the summer and week-end crowds, seeming always to present new wonders no matter how often you've been there. Bill Clement tells us the Decoration Day throngs lent it a holiday aspect, more so because so many made their beds in the open through lack of hotel and camp accommodations.

Poor little Texas Guinan, the "Hello, Sucker" girl of cabaret fame, refused admittance to France the other day, ought to get a "big hand" at the Anglers' Club, opened last week by our own Sammy Clarke.

The entire shop rejoiced with Charley Massey, publicity man, when the doctor announced "It's a girl." Charley passed the cigars and, forgetting in his exuberance he'd already done so, passed them again half an hour later.

"I ordered champagne for the gang when my first arrived," recalled Alfie Moore, lighting one of Massey's Havanas, "smiled on the arrival of the second and took up a collection when the third showed up."

Sans hair, short and rolipoly, "Curly" Holm simply can't help looking beatifically cherubic, and his usual morning greeting is, "I'd be all right if I had plenty of money."

Appellations, we're told, exert pressure directly opposed to their implications, though not in the case of Savage, as mild mannered a proofreader as ever strafed a comma or showed for work two weeks without catching it. His reaction broke out in verse:

Hoover's administration,  
Drought and starvation,  
Heck and demnition;  
I'm going home to live  
With my wife's relation.

Bert Coleman insists Phil Scott, the only Scotch makeup in America, with a cast of countenance "comely and good to look upon," as the ancients were wont to say, should learn aviation because he could land on a dime—and have a nickel left.

Frank Vaughn, after a layoff to rest up, got back in time to bon voyage Harry Beach, off for the south and way points.

Rube Burrow left last week for his Mendocino County ranch, and the night gang state authoritatively he went to sell his sheep. They also supply the information Rube intends to make use of his acorns by raising shoats, the acorns proving a total loss as moonshine mash.

Membership cards in the Medical Foundation of America were given employees by the "News" last week. It also instituted an employees' subscription contest, dividing each department into teams and offering prizes to both individuals and teams. Bill Donnelly collected \$7 thereby in a couple of hours Saturday afternoon.

When undecided as to the lesser of two evils, Swede Adams admits he always chooses the best looking.

They say Sid Tiers is so timid that if a girl stops her car behind him in a traffic jam he thinks she's pursuing him.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Oliver Weakley celebrated his 'steenth birthday last week. The boys presented him with a box of cigars, but had evidently helped themselves first, as the box was empty.

Bill Newlin remembered the boys very generously last week, and the East Bay games were running full blast.

Last Saturday the galley boy laid off and the whole force had to be reorganized, four men being required to fill the "Devil's" position.

The church department and the composing room are showing a more co-operative spirit these days.

An epidemic of weddings has hit the whole office lately, but as yet the composing room seems to have escaped the malady, although we hae oor doots about some o' the laddies.

The water faucet got acting up the other day, and as a result Barney, the machinist, omitted his usual "Saturday night" and the overtime sheet was "all wet."

The editor of the Clarion apologized for the paper being late on account of the holiday, but some of the boys did not get their journal until Wednesday.

A little bird whispered that one of the gang is keeping back the news of an important event lately, but until the report is verified we cannot publish the facts.

Ole Olson has promised to wear his knickers down to the shop before he takes his vacation so the natives may not get a chance to get the first shot at him.

### FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Disabled war veterans, or the widows or relatives of deceased disabled veterans, who may have valid claims against the government under the World War Veterans' act, approved July 3, 1930, are warned that such claims will become outlawed after July 3, 1931. The war risk insurance committee of the Disabled Veterans of the World War maintains headquarters at 829 Mills building, where the legal advisor of the committee will advise the applicant as to his status. There is no charge for this service.

### UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

A plea to the city of San Francisco not to abandon the unemployed women to hunger and privation was made Monday by Mrs. Mary H. Hutchinson and Mrs. Lillian Hall of the women's division of the Citizens' Committee to Stimulate Employment. Funds allotted to provide work for women will be exhausted by July 1, and unless the Board of Supervisors makes provision for more money untold suffering and hardship will result, said Mrs. Hall, head of the State Employment Bureau.

### TEACHERS ARE AROUSED

The American Federation of Teachers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, chartered fifteen new locals this year and increased its membership 20 per cent, according to Florence Curtis Hanson of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of that organization. "Threatened salary cuts by direct reduction, through suspension of salary schedules, by increase of teacher load, are arousing the teachers to a realization of the need of effective organization," said the trade union official.

The notion that poverty favors virtue was clearly invented to persuade the poor that what they lost in this world they would gain in the next.—George Bernard Shaw.

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## CHICAGO PRINTERS WIN

None of the union employing printers of Chicago resisted inauguration of the five-day week June 1, which was provided for in a five-year contract effective October 1, 1929.

The Franklin Association (employers' group) had asked the union to abrogate the five-day week feature of the contract, or in lieu thereof to permit the members to go on a 40-hour weekly basis at the prevailing hourly rate. This would have amounted to a decrease of \$5.20 a week based on the minimum job scale.

The union, at the May 24 meeting, unanimously turned down the request upon the telegraphic advice of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

## Agreement Grudgingly Fulfilled

The five-year agreement provides that the five-day week shall prevail during the months of June, July and August of 1931 and 1932, and that on and after April 1, 1933, the 40-hour week shall become effective for the full twelve months of the year.

Aside from some minor differences of opinion in some of the shops as to the application of the new rule, which were ironed out by the officers of the union and the management of the shops involved, no difficulty was experienced.

Some of the members of the Franklin Association had been very active in endeavoring to persuade their employees to go to the union meetings and vote to abrogate the five-day week feature of the contract. However, when the union voted unanimously to stand by the contract, these employers considered that discretion was the better part of valor and gracefully conceded the point.

## Moral Value of Victory

The executive council of the International Typographical Union is deserving of great praise for the handsome manner in which it backed up Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. It is felt that the easily won victory is of tremendous moral value to the labor movement of the entire country at this time, when there is a surreptitious drive on to cut wages.

## SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

The Montreal, Canada, "Star" announced recently that as a contribution to the relief of unemployment it would lay off no workers for a year, except for admitted cause, and would add at least one person in each department. It recommends this as a policy for all prosperous business concerns with a view to increasing buying power and reducing idleness.

## MOLDERS' PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Molders' Union is the big event for Sunday, June 21, which happens to be Fathers' Day. It will be held at California Park, Marin County, and elaborate preparations have been made for an enjoyable day, with sports, baseball game, dancing and other diversions. Pack the family in the old bus and join the molders in celebrating.

## PROTECT THE CHILDREN

The Governor of Pennsylvania has recently signed a bill providing for double compensation for children injured while illegally employed. By this legislative act the state has given its children better protection against employment under the legal age and in forbidden dangerous occupations.

A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example having 2000 subscribers, is of far more value to the business man who advertises than ordinary papers with 12,000 subscribers.—"Printers Ink."

## RELEASE BUYING POWER

A splitting up of employment to decrease joblessness, coupled with a guarantee of continuing work, was recommended by William Green at the unemployment and economic conference at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., as an initial step for ending the business depression.

The president of the American Federation of Labor told the conference that with this step and a speeding of public construction, improvement in the industrial situation ought to be quite noticeable within a reasonable length of time.

"The millions of people who suffer want," Green said, "constitute industry's best market. That market is at home, at our very door."

He contended a release of the buying power of millions who have been held back by fear of losing their jobs, and of additional millions, who could be given assurance even of part-time jobs, would be "dramatic in its consequences and powerful in its results."

"First of all," he said, "those who are employed should be given assurance that their services would not be dispensed with. A public work policy could be formulated and announced, through which those now employed could be guaranteed a share of all work available."

## Approves "Rotation of Work"

"This would mean that instead of discharging workers managements should arrange the work-week and the number of hours worked per day so as to give each worker now employed an equal share of all work available."

"The announcement of this policy should be supplemented by a further announcement that as rapidly as possible those who are idle would be re-employed."

"Such a public work policy might involve the adjustment of working time and the adoption and execution of plans that would bring about an equitable division of the limited amount of employment which existing market conditions afford."

## Unwise Experiments the Danger

The labor chief said the demand for wage reductions during the present depression had not been as vociferous as in former periods, but that nevertheless some had recommended reduced wages as a remedy for unemployment.

He warned that "every period of unemployment where wage reductions were imposed was extended."

"Unless industrial management possesses the ability, and exercises it, to deal effectively with the problem of unemployment," he said, "experiments will be made by legislatures and by our law-making bodies, supported by public opinion, which may not prove to be wise, sound and constructive."

## FAILURE OF PRIVATE RELIEF

The alleged effectiveness of private relief during the business depression is not sustained, according to Ralph G. Hurlin, director of the division of statistics, Russell Sage Foundation. In an address to the American Statistical Association Mr. Hurlin said that during the first three months of this year \$10,000,000 a month was spent for relief in seventy-five cities. Public agencies provided 71 per cent and private agencies 21 per cent. The balance came from mothers' relief and old age pensions. Old age relief is destined to become a larger factor in this country, said Mr. Hurlin.

## APPROVES BUILDING BILL

Governor Rolph has signed the bill providing for the erection of an exposition building in the district comprising San Francisco and San Mateo counties, for livestock exhibits. This is one of the measures for which labor's legislative agents worked during the recent session of the Legislature.

## Workmen's Compensation

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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1931

## MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS

No more timely editorial could be presented at this time than the following extracts from the "Monthly Survey of Business" of the American Federation of Labor, just issued for June.

"Workers lost between two and a half and three billion dollars' worth of wages in the first months of 1931 alone," says the Survey, and continues:

"Due to unemployment, part time work and wage reductions, their incomes have dropped below the 1929 level by this amount. Each spring and fall income of all wage earners in factories rises a little with the busy season, but since last spring the downward sweep has been drastic. The rise this spring was merely seasonal. By April, 1931, wages paid in factories were less than two-thirds the 1929 payments—\$650,000,000 as compared to \$990,000,000 in April, 1929. Although we have no monthly figures for workers' incomes in other industries, except on railroads, we know that they followed in general the same trend.

"Now this loss is a most significant fact. For nearly all of the lost income would have been spent to buy the products of industry and agriculture sold through retail stores. In 1929 all the retail stores in the country, including grocers, bakers, meat markets, hardware stores, automobile supply stations, clothing, department stores and all others, took in roughly thirteen billion dollars' worth of business in three months. The decline of nearly three billions in workers' incomes means that in the first quarter this year the stores lost over one-fifth (20 per cent) of their entire business. Their total loss was greater even than this, for workers have been holding billions of dollars in reserve and spending only for the barest necessities, because they fear unemployment and wage cuts. Savings banks have more money pouring in than they can find use for, while business lags because the money is not spent to buy goods. Leading retail executives estimate that the smaller stores, which do about two-thirds of the nation's business, lost 30 per cent of their sales volume from April to January this year, as compared to 1930.

"The consequence of these losses is all too clear. In April, Bradstreet reports 2152 business failures, 72 per cent of which were retail stores. Much the largest number were in lines directly dependent on workers' buying—clothing, food, furniture and house furnishings, and automobile agencies. Last year a larger proportion of business firms failed

than at any time since 1897. This year failures in the first four months were 14 per cent above last year. Are we going to keep adding to these failures? That will certainly happen if wages are widely reduced.

"Those who advocate wage cuts should consider a few simple facts. In the last ten years mass production industries have grown enormously and become a dominating factor in the business situation. Since 1919 business has come to depend on mass buying. In 1919, when there were only eight million passenger automobiles in operation, and only eight and a half million homes using electricity, no radio sets in home use, not enough telephones for workers' families, these industries had little need of worker customers. For there were eight and one-half million families outside the wage earner group who could buy their products. But in 1931, with 23,000,000 passenger autos on the roads, 20,000,000 homes using electricity, 12,450,000 homes with telephones, 10,500,000 home radio sets installed, and only 9,000,000 families outside the wage earner group to use them, industry cannot get along without the 20,000,000 wage earner families for customers.

"These are key industries. When workers lose income at the rate of two or three billion dollars a quarter is it any wonder they are depressed and are dragging down scores of other industries which depend on them? The automobile industry, in the first four months of 1931, turned out only 1,000,000 cars, compared to 2,070,000 in 1929. The electric power industry (to May 24) supplied half a billion less kilowatt hours of current.

"Other industries could tell a similar story. Because the worker's real income had increased 24 per cent from 1919 to 1929, clothing and furniture industries, 'luxury' industries, amusements and a score of others have come to depend on worker buying. They have suffered serious losses; men's and boys' clothing dropped 23 per cent in 1930; hosiery, 19 per cent, others similarly.

"Railroads, too, are losers. Freight cars go empty when there are no goods to be shipped, and shippers send their goods by motor where it is cheaper. The railroads have lost a quarter of their freight traffic. For the first twenty weeks of 1931 they hauled 4,800,000 carloads less than in 1929. The building industry has lost, as workers moved into cheaper quarters or 'doubled up.' Basic industries—steel, lumber, etc.—fell off because building, automobiles, railroads and others ordered less materials. Thus workers' losses permeate the whole business set-up.

"Will business start an orgy of wage cutting, price cutting, business failures, curtailed production, to plunge us still further into depression? It is true that business feels the pressure of prolonged depression; that costs must be cut. But executives need not take the lazy way, forgetting that the most effective reducer is efficiency which cuts the labor cost per unit of product. As Mr. Schwab has said, wages can be liquidated without cutting wage rates—by improving methods. Wage cuts have less effect on costs than is generally believed; they bring many evils in their train—discontent, fear and retrenchment on the part of workers, reduced purchasing power and therefore reduced production; and the net result is loss, not gain. Jobbers and wholesalers take advantage of wage cuts to insist on more price cuts, although prices are already below cost of production in a number of cases. And thus the vicious downward trend begins again. Wage cuts to enable manufacturers to sell below cost add one economic crime to another."

May employment gains were so slight as to be almost negligible. The American Federation of Labor's weighted figure shows 17.1 per cent out of work in May, compared to 17.6 per cent in April. This means only 150,000 more jobs for all unemployed wage earners. The improvement since January has been little more than half the normal spring gain.

## LOOKS LIKE PERSECUTION

Governor Brucker of Michigan signed the alien registration bill, passed by the legislature. Attorney General Voorheis contends that it is unconstitutional. The new law requires every person who lacks final citizenship papers to register. Those who can not prove legal entry are to be deported. Employment of persons who do not possess registration cards is made illegal.

Federal Judge O'Brien at Lansing has restrained the state of Michigan from enforcing the act. A hearing will be held on the order. Counsel for a complaining alien argued that the act attempts to deal with a subject exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

This piece of legislation probably is an outgrowth of the unreasoning attempt to "throw a scare" into the foreign-born element of the country. Let it but be discovered that a man who protests against some injustice or who engages in a movement to improve the condition of himself and fellows is of foreign birth and the "100 per cent Americans" are immediately interested in finding an excuse for deporting him.

Were this Michigan law upheld and copied by other states there is no limit to the injustices that might be perpetrated in its name. Quite recently a respected and honored California citizen of fifty years' residence found that his citizenship had never been perfected, although he had exercised his supposed right to vote for many years. Under such a law as has been enacted in Michigan he would be subject to petty tyranny.

## UNORGANIZED WORKERS A MENACE

A dispatch from Washington, Pa., drives home the lesson that nation-wide union organization is necessary if union wages and working conditions are not to be menaced, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

The dispatch says that representatives of 1800 coal miners, striking against the wage scale paid by the Carnegie Coal Company, were told by the vice-president of the company that his concern would not consider recognition of a miners' union until the miners in the Southern field have been thoroughly organized.

"It is impossible for us to compete against the non-union fields of the South," he is reported to have said. "We will try to give you a living wage."

Whether what the official said is true or not is beside the question. It is the kind of argument union men are up against in many sections.

Union men who think that they have nothing to worry about because their trade is organized in their particular locality are mistaken. As long as their trade is unorganized in any section, their standards are threatened.

"We submit that there is no tribunal in the state which serves the state more efficiently and more faithfully than the Industrial Accident Commission. The best evidence of this is that every attempt to cripple the Workmen's Compensation Act or handicap the Industrial Accident Commission in the legislature since the first bill was passed in 1911 has been decisively defeated. This shows that this tribunal enjoys the general confidence and esteem of the people of the state of California." The foregoing deserved tribute is from an article by Delger Trowbridge of the San Francisco bar in the "State Bar Journal."

Old age pension legislation is a part of the American Federation of Labor social justice program, but American labor stands first and foremost for a wage sufficient for decency, comfort and savings, declared President William Green, addressing the fourth national conference on Old Age Security in New York.

We no longer regard competition as the life of trade, nor low wages as an economy in industry.—Chester Rowell.



## THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

It has been pointedly suggested that the United States Supreme Court is changing its colors, becoming progressive with the advent of Mr. Hughes.

There seems to be merit in the assertion. The old dissenting minority of three has become rather uniformly a minority of four, with striking examples of a minority changed into a majority when Roberts swings into line with the four, making a ruling total of five.

If President Hoover has given us a Supreme Court that thinks a little more of life and liberty than it does of property that is surely something to put down in the history books. That is, it would be if history books were given to recording that sort of thing.

We shall have ample opportunity within the next year or two to discover whether this change is definite and permanent and just how far it goes.

\* \* \*

Every trade unionist will surely hope the great change has come over the august tribunal that was given a half century push in the wrong direction by the late and altogether too much revered John Marshall.

The Hughes attitude naturally gives rise to most of the speculation, though Roberts deserves a share. Hughes thus far seems the more consistent of the two in leaning forward—if there is such a direction in law matters.

As striking as any decision, and as full of meaning for our future, was the speech delivered by Hughes to Washington, D. C., lawyers a few months ago in which he berated governmental bureaucracy as it has probably never been berated by any Supreme Court justice.

There is plenty in the Hughes record that is chilly and unattractive, but that speech, gentlemen, was warm. And it hit the spot. It singed the whiskers of the moss-covered gentry building up hedges, fences and cyclone cellars for themselves in bureaus, boards and commissions. It breathed human freedom and self-reliance. It has had too little public notice.

\* \* \*

Altogether too much mystery hangs over that famous speech. The great daily newspapers overlooked it. The magazines have not picked it up.

Of the character usually seized upon as sensational and important, it went by practically unnoticed.

Even the New York "Times," which prints "all the news," slid over this event as if it had never happened.

Since there is no answer to the question and since speculation brings forth but little, the subject goes, perforce, into that limbo of things "on file" for no particular purpose.

But the "heathen Chinee" had ways no more peculiar and tricks no less vain than those of our so-called great newspapers.

\* \* \*

As chairmen are so fond of saying, "the question now recurs upon the motion" to continue observation of the United States Supreme Court, for the purpose of providing for the history writers a definition of its character under the Supreme Justiceship of Charles Evans Hughes, this hard-boiled old reactionary who so often so strangely sides with that Holmes who has been so often upheld as the model of all that a progressive judge should be.

Strange times be these.

Odds bodkins and various other bodkins! Strange times be these.

Perhaps it may turn out that the gravest danger to our liberties is the mental laziness of so many of the people who lose first and most when liberty gets a jolt in the jaw.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Dearest, I must marry you." "But you haven't seen mother?" "Yes, many times, but I love you just the same."—Ex.

Old Lady (at the zoo)—Is that a man-eating lion? Fed-up Keeper—Yes, lady, but we're short of men this week, so all he gets is beef.—"Tit-Bits."

"Sam, Ah jes' seen a alligator eatin' our younges' chile!" "Umm-uh! Sho' nuff? You know, Ah thought sump'n been gittin' our chillun!"—"Life."

"Don't talk to me about lawyers, my dear. I've had so much trouble over the property that I sometimes wish my husband hadn't died!"—Sydney "Bulletin."

Ad in Ohio paper—"New hosiery for Easter and a new pair of shoes—that's all you'll need." It may be all you need in Ohio, but not in Massachusetts.—Boston "Transcript."

"So Ethel returned your engagement ring?" "Yes, she mailed it to me and she had the nerve to paste a label on the outside of the package: 'Glass, handle with care.'"—Ex.

"As you work at the theater, you can give me a few free tickets." "Yes, we will exchange. As you work in a bank you can give me a few free bank-notes."—"Buen Humor" (Madrid).

"Did you say the professor was absent-minded?" "Absent-minded! Why he read an erroneous account of his death in a newspaper and sent himself a wreath!"—"Passing Show" (London).

"Why are you in prison, my good man?" "For driving a car too slowly." "You mean too quickly." "No, I mean too slowly. The owner overtook me."—"Garment Worker."

"It is extremely difficult to distinguish between weeds and young plants," says a correspondent. Our neighbors' hens seem to manage it quite easily.—"The Humorist" (London).

We read somewhere not long ago that birds can not see blue. If that is so, we suggest that some Burbankite get to work and cultivate a blue cherry.—Boston "Transcript."

Mother—You know, Geoffrey, Norma is nearly seventeen years old, so today I had a frank discussion with her about the facts of life. Father—Ah! Did you learn anything new?"—"Everybody's."

The tracks that great men leave behind  
Upon the sands of time  
Oft show they wobbled 'round a lot  
Before they got sublime.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Spiritualistic lady has just called up her husband, who is dead: Lady—John, dear, is that you? John—Yes, my dear. Lady—John, are you happy? John—Yes, my dear. Lady—John, dear, are you happier than you were on earth with me? John—Yes, my dear. Lady (sighing)—Heaven must be a wonderful place. John—I'm not there, Mary.—Ex.

An elderly widower laid his heart at the feet of a modern girl at a night club the other night. The poor fellow was trembling with passion, for the girl was as beautiful as Greta Garbo. "Oh," he sighed, "oh, I'd go through anything for you, darling." The girl gave him a keen look. "How much," she said, "have you got to go through?"—Detroit "Free Press."

Norman Hapgood tells how, in conversation, Mark Twain commented on the tendency of people in New York and the East in general to talk all the time about money matters, and contrasted it with his own home in the West, saying, "Now, in Hannibal, Missouri, where I was brought up, we never talked about money. There was not enough money in the place to furnish a topic of conversation."—"Christian Register."

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—Has trade unionism gained in Japan in recent years?

A.—Yes. In 1923 there were 432 unions with 125,551 members and at present there are 650 unions with 342,379 members.

Q.—When did women enter the printing trades and when were they admitted to unions of the trade?

A.—Women began to work in the printing trades in 1832. In 1870 a union of women printers was formed in New York City, which applied to the International Typographical Union for admission and was chartered as a local union. Organization of women in separate unions was not a success and in 1872 they were admitted to membership in the union on equal terms with men.

Don't go on a union job wearing scab clothing. Call for the label when you make purchases.

## Herman's Hats

Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th St.

REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS  
Southwest Corner 17th & Mission Sts.

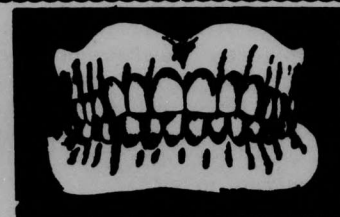
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Prices  
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Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth  
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# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## Synopsis of Minutes of June 5

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From the Professional Embalmers, Phillip Murphy and Oliver Mathis, vice Wm. J. Williams and S. D. Palmer. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by the 1930 convention dealing with the subject of Parent-Teachers' Associations; and acknowledging receipt of Council's resolutions on the same subject. From the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing bill for Council's pro rata toward the expenses of maintaining Legislative Headquarters in Sacramento from January 5 to May 16, 1931. On motion the bill was ordered paid. Communication from the A. F. of L. relative to conditions in San Francisco.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of application of Molders' Union No. 164 for placing the Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Company on the We Don't Patronize List, Secretary stated that owing to the absence of the manager of the concern, the matter was laid over for one week.

R. W. Burton of the Molders' Union made application for credentials in visiting unions in the interest of the union label and the sale of union-made cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos. Application granted.

Dr. F. A. Matyas of the Union Benefit League of Los Angeles came before the committee and explained the plans of this organization to expand their activities and form a San Francisco organization of the same character as has been functioning in Los Angeles. Your committee promised the Doctor that they would give the matter their attention. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—When patronizing eating places look for the union house card; Foster Lunches are still unfair. Teamsters No. 85—Are still contributing to the support of Local Union No. 386 of Modesto, Calif.; request all to refrain from patronizing the Modesto and Challenge products. Grocery Clerks—Chain stores are unfair; demand the Clerks' button when making purchases. Garment Workers No. 131—Requested a demand for the union label on all garments when making purchases.

**Communication From San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association**—Reporting that at the meeting of the stockholders and of the board of directors of the corporation, both held on this same evening, June 5, 1931, steps have been taken to carry out the plan of the Council for the amending of the Articles of Incorporation and to adopt new by-laws to govern the affairs of the corporation on and after July 1, 1931, to which end the Council be and is hereby notified and required to adopt, at the regular meeting of the Council, to be held two weeks from date, June 19, 1931, the following documents, to wit:

First: A resolution to amend the Articles of Incorporation so as to change the name of the corporation by adding thereto the word "Limited," or the letters "Ltd."; diminishing the number of directors from fifteen to nine, and diminishing the capital stock from 25,000 to 15,000 shares. Said resolution reads:

Resolved, That the name of this corporation be and the same is hereby changed from SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION to SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION, LTD., and that the Articles of Incorporation of this corporation be and the same are hereby amended for that purpose, so that Article First thereof shall be in the following form:

"FIRST. That the name of said corporation shall

be SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION, LTD."

And be it Further Resolved, That the number of directors or trustees of this corporation be diminished from the present number of fifteen (15) directors to nine (9) directors, and that the Articles of Incorporation be and the same are hereby amended for that purpose, so that Article Fifth thereof shall be in the following form:

"FIFTH. That the number of directors or trustees of said corporation shall be nine (9), and the names and residences of those appointed for the term commencing July 1, 1931, are respectively as follows:

Names	Residences
"DANIEL C. MURPHY.....	San Francisco
"DANIEL P. HAGGERTY.....	San Francisco
"JOHN A. O'CONNELL.....	San Francisco
"WILLIAM P. McCABE.....	San Francisco
"GEORGE S. HOLLIS.....	San Francisco
"JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN.....	San Francisco
"WM. A. GRANFIELD.....	San Francisco
"M. E. DECKER.....	San Francisco
"ANTHONY BRENNER.....	San Francisco"

And be it

Further Resolved, That the number of shares of stock of this corporation and the aggregate par value thereof be and the same is hereby diminished from twenty-five thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars (\$10) each, having an aggregate value of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) to fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of the par value of ten dollars (\$10) each, having an aggregate par value of one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), and that the Articles of Incorporation be and the same are hereby amended for that purpose, so that Article Sixth thereof shall be in the following form:

"SIXTH. That the number of shares which may be issued by said corporation is fifteen thousand (15,000) shares, that the par value of said shares is ten dollars (\$10) each, and that the aggregate par value of all said shares is one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), all of said shares being of one class without preference."

Second: A new set of by-laws of the corporation, to become effective July 1, 1931. Said by-laws read as follows:

## BY-LAWS

Of San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, Ltd.

## ARTICLE I

### DIRECTORS

The corporate powers of the corporation shall be vested in a board of nine (9) directors, who shall be elected by the San Francisco Labor Council, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, in such manner and to serve for such terms and upon such trusts as may be provided in the constitution and by-laws of the said Council and until their successors are elected and qualified.

No one shall be eligible for election or to act as a director unless he shall be a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, and his eligibility shall be conditional upon the continuous possession of said qualification. In case any person being a director shall cease to possess the said qualification he shall ipso facto immediately cease to be a director, and the office held by him shall immediately become vacant.

The directors shall have power—  
First: To appoint or remove, subject to confirmation by the San Francisco Labor Council, the superintendent of the San Francisco Labor Temple. Said superintendent shall have the power to appoint or remove at his pleasure all employees or agents of the corporation, and to prescribe their duties. All compensations under this clause shall be fixed by the directors.

Second: To conduct, manage and control the business of the corporation, and to make rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers and management of the affairs of the corporation, not inconsistent with the laws of the State of California or of the United States, the by-laws of this corporation, and the constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council.

It shall be the duty of the directors—  
First: To supervise all officers, agents and employees, and see that their duties are properly performed.

Second: To cause to be kept a complete record of all their minutes, acts and proceedings and of all communications to and from the San Francisco Labor Council, in its capacity as stockholder of the corporation, and the acts of said Council when meeting annually or specially as stockholders pursuant to law; and to present a full statement, at the regular annual meeting of stockholders, the second Friday in March of each year, or whenever requested to do so by the San Francisco Labor Council, showing in detail the assets and liabilities and generally the conditions of the affairs of the corporation.

Third: To perform each and all of the duties imposed upon directors by the laws of the State of California, and to perform such trusts as may lawfully be assumed by the directors as representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council.

## ARTICLE II

### OFFICERS

The officers of the corporation shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, of whom the offices of secretary and treasurer may, if so desired, be combined into the office of secretary-treasurer, and all of whom shall be elected by the board of directors and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

## ARTICLE III

### PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The president shall preside at all meetings of the directors and he shall have the casting vote. He shall sign all certificates of stock, all contracts and all other instruments in writing which shall first have been approved by the board of directors. If at any time the president shall be unable or refuse to act in any particular, the vice-president shall take his place and perform such duties; and in case of inability or refusal of both the president and the vice-president, the board of directors shall appoint some other member of said board to act as president, and all the powers and functions of the office of president shall, for the time being, be vested in such director.

## ARTICLE IV

### SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the board of directors, and he shall keep all proper books and records provided by law and such others as may be required by the board of directors. He shall serve, or cause to be served, all notices to be required either by law or by the by-laws or the directors of the corporation; and in case of his absence, inability or refusal so to do, then such notice shall be served by any person thereunto directed by the president or vice-president, such direction to be in writing and filed with the records of the corporation.

## ARTICLE V

### TREASURER

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a record of the funds and the financial condition of the corporation, and to perform such other services concerning the finances of the corporation as may be designated by the board of directors.

## ARTICLE VI

### DEPOSITARY

The directors shall designate a depositary, to wit, a bank, for the funds of the corporation; such depositary to be changed from time to time at their desire; and different depositaries may also be designated for different funds of the corporation. When deposits for the building fund are made all moneys received to date must be deposited. All other moneys received shall be deposited at regular periods. All such deposits shall be made in the name of the corporation.

## ARTICLE VII

### DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS

None of the funds of the corporation shall be withdrawn, transferred or paid out save and except at the written direction or demand of the corporation, signed by the president, the vice-president, the treasurer, or any two of the said three officers.

## ARTICLE VIII

### BOOKS AND PAPERS

Such books and papers as may be placed on file by the stockholders or the board of directors shall remain in the custody of the secretary, and shall at all times during business hours be subject to the inspection of any stockholder or his authorized representative; where a stockholder is a labor organization the officers thereof shall have the right to make such inspection.

## ARTICLE IX

### CERTIFICATES OF STOCK

Certificates of stock shall be of such form and device as the directors may adopt, and each certificate shall be signed by the president or vice-president and the secretary, and shall express on its face its number, date of issuance and number of shares.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



for which and the person to whom it is issued. The certificate book shall contain a margin or stub on which shall be entered the number, date, number of shares and the name of the person expressed in the corresponding certificate, and shall also contain a statement to be subscribed by the person to whom the stock is issued, to the effect that such person has received such stock, subject to the by-laws of the corporation. Upon the acquisition of all the stock of the corporation by the San Francisco Labor Council all stock certificates theretofore issued shall be canceled, and no new certificates of stock need thereafter be issued so long as the said Council remains the sole owner thereof. Provided, however, that the Council may, for voting purposes or for any other purpose sanctioned by law, issue or allot any designated number of shares; and provided, further, that in case an allotment for voting purposes on the board of directors is made to the Council's representatives in the corporation there shall be allotted to each such representative such number of shares as shall constitute an aliquot part, as near as may be, of the entire number of shares standing in the name of the Council.

#### ARTICLE X

##### MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the principal place of business of the corporation, at 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, California, at 7 o'clock p. m. on the second Friday in March of each year. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the directors at any time when they may deem it necessary.

Notice of such meetings shall be mailed or delivered to each stockholder at the last address left by such stockholder with the secretary, not more than four weeks and not less than two weeks before any such annual or special meeting. The directors are required to call a meeting at the written request of stockholders holding a majority of the issued capital stock. No meeting of the stockholders shall be competent to transact business unless a majority of the issued stock is represented, save to adjourn from day to day, or to adjourn to such day as may be deemed proper.

#### ARTICLE XI

##### MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS

The regular meetings of the directors shall be held at San Francisco, at the office of the corporation, on the second Friday of each quarter, beginning the second Friday in June, 1931. No further notice of such regular meetings of the directors shall be required, and all directors expressly waive all right to notice of such meetings. Special meetings of the directors may be called by the president at any time, and it shall be his duty to call such meetings upon the request of three of the directors. In the event of his failure to do so the vice-president shall call the same, and in case of failure of the vice-president the secretary shall call the same in accordance with the written request of three directors; and for failure to call such meeting at such request, the said officers severally shall be liable to removal from office. Notice of any such special meeting shall be mailed or delivered to each director, specifying the time, the place of meeting, and the purpose thereof, and shall be mailed not less than two and not more than five days prior to the date of the meeting.

#### ARTICLE XII

##### SURPLUS FUNDS AND DEFICITS

There shall be no dividends, but all profits which may be earned by the corporation are to be used or accumulated for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the corporation and shall not be diverted to any outside use. Any loss or deficiency in receipts to cover all costs of operation, repairs or improvements shall be covered by assessments upon the stockholders, or in such other manner as may be decided by the stockholders at a special meeting called for such purpose.

#### ARTICLE XIII

##### AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

The directors shall employ an auditor whose duty it shall be to fully audit the accounts of the officers and employees of the corporation and report thereon at each annual meeting of the stockholders or at such other times as the directors may designate. The secretary, treasurer and employees entrusted with the handling of funds of the corporation shall be bonded for the faithful performance of their duties, and the cost of premiums shall be paid by the corporation.

#### ARTICLE XIV

##### CORPORATE SEAL

The corporate seal shall consist of the words constituting the name of the corporation and adding thereto the words and figures: "Incorporated September 17, 1906, California," or abbreviations of said words.

#### ARTICLE XV

##### QUORUM

A majority of the directors constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE XVI

##### AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended in the manner set forth in Section 304 of the Civil Code, or any law of the State supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, and as provided in the constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council. The written assent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock is effectual to repeal or amend any by-law or to adopt additional by-laws.

#### ARTICLE XVII

##### BY-LAWS EFFECTIVE AS CONTRACT

The signature to these by-laws by any stockholder or his, hers or its duly accredited representative shall be deemed to be the execution on his, her or its part of a contract to abide by the provisions and to be bound by the provisions thereof.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on bills and same ordered paid.

**Receipts**—\$739.80. **Expenses**—\$217.80.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

##### Official Minutes of Meeting Held June 3

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, June 3, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m. and on roll call the following were noted absent: Sid. France and N. Burton.

**Credentials:** From Bill Posters and Billers' Union, for W. J. Croker and E. L. King. Later credentials were received from Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 for V. G. Scarlett, vice G. Sarno. As all delegates were present the credentials were accepted and the delegates seated.

**Minutes:** Minutes of previous meeting, held May 20, were approved as read.

**Communications:** From Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Molders' Union No. 164, announcing their picnic for June 21 at California Park; read and filed. Patrick E. Gorman, president Butchers' International Union, a statement on the action of the Butchers' Unions of San Francisco; filed.

**Bills:** Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Report of Secretary:** Visited the Benjamin Uniform Company, L. Bloom Cap Company and the Erbe Uniform Company on the use of the union label. Had signs made for use in both temples. Visited stores and unions. Full report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions:** Waiters' Union reports it has adjusted the difference with Tait's Cafe; look for the house card when patronizing any restaurant. Bill Posters' Union states this has been the hardest times for it in the past twenty years; gave pledge cards to its members and expects the same to be turned in; Delegate Silacie is still on the sick list. Typographical Union requests the delegates and their friends who live in Alameda to refrain from subscribing to the Alameda "Times-Star." This newspaper has locked out its loyal union men and replaced them with renegades and non-union men. Hatters' Union states its members are busy just now and requests you to demand its union label when buying a hat, felt or straw, especially in the downtown district. Tailors' Union No. 80 reports conditions are not any better with it; has signed up Kaufman & Goodman; when you have a suit made to order demand its union label on each garment; the bona fide union label of the Tailors' Union has the serial number through the center of the label. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reports it is still keeping up the house-to-house canvass campaign; that the pledge cards are coming in very slowly; with the exception of one factory, work has not improved; demand to see their union label when buying shirts and work clothes; thank the Moving Picture Operators' and the Bill Posters' Unions for the good work done with the pledge cards. Sign Painters' Union reports it is fair in the advertising line, but poor in the commercial line. Cigar Makers' Union states it is quiet in the union shops, but it is also quiet in the non-union shops; requests unions when giving a banquet or high jinks to serve only union labeled cigars. Molders' Union No. 164 states that the Johnson-Apex washing machine will be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council this coming Monday; do not buy this washing machine; remember that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are local union-made stoves. Pile Drivers' Union, picking up a little. Stereotypers' Union, not so good. Grocery Clerks' Union reports it has temporarily adjusted its dif-

ference with the Rosenthal's Sales Stores; demand to see the union button. Cracker Bakers' Union reports that the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company is shipping its non-union Sunshine brand of goods into this district; the Standard Biscuit Company's Paradise brand is union. Millmen's Union asks you to demand union stamped lumber and mill work; these mills can furnish the stamp: Eureka mills, Thomson mills and Herring & Nutting mills.

**New Business:** Moved, seconded and carried that the League participate in the Labor Day celebration.

**Receipts:** \$103.74; bills paid, \$136.50.

**Adjournment:** Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. to participate in the luncheon served by the Ladies' Auxiliary and view the moving pictures. Both were enjoyed by all the delegates and their friends. Next meeting June 17.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

W. G. DESEPTTE, Secretary.

#### BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Business Agent F. P. Nicholas of the San Francisco Building Trades Council reported at the regular meeting of that body on June 4 that he had interviewed the representatives of the Youdall Construction Company, who were awarded the contract for the construction of the San Joaquin Valley pipe line project, and that they had agreed to give every consideration possible to the members of the Council who apply to them for employment.

A communication from the State Building Trades Council inclosed general prevailing wage schedule blanks to conform to the laws recently passed by the Legislature providing for the prevailing wage scale on all public work, and also providing for employment of none but citizens on state work. The secretary read a list of names compiled by Business Agent Nicholas of contractors who have agreed to pay the wage scale on all of their construction work.


The delegate from Electrical Workers No. 6 asked information regarding employment of non-union carpenters on the McKale service stations, who work overtime for straight time.

It was ordered that a letter be sent to the International union of Electrical Workers commending the appointment of Brother Urmay as its representative in Los Angeles, and good wishes were also ordered to be sent to Brother Urmay.

The secretary was instructed to take up the matter of the Fox West Coast Theaters with the manager of "Organized Labor."

## THE CORRECT NEW STYLES

OF

 **W.L. DOUGLAS**  
Shoes

UNION  
STORE

FOR MEN  
NOW IN STOCK

UNION  
SHOES

**R. A. French**  
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd



## LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council met on Saturday evening, June 6, in the Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council. Organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—James B. Gallagher, president of San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Vice-President—William A. Granfield, delegate from the Office Employees.

Secretary-Treasurer—John A. O'Connell, secretary of San Francisco Labor Council.

Assistant Secretary—Thomas Doyle, secretary of San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick O'Brien, delegate of Brewery Workmen No. 7.

The officers, with the addition of Dan Cavanaugh, delegate of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, were constituted the General Committee to arrange for and have charge of the celebration of Labor Day, September 7.

General discussion of the character the celebration was to assume was indulged in, and on motion it was determined that it consist of a picnic and barbecue similar to those held in recent years. The secretary-treasurer was authorized and directed to engage California Park, Marin County, as the site for the celebration.

President Gallagher was empowered to appoint the necessary sub-committees, and the meeting adjourned to meet Saturday evening, June 20, at 8:15, in the Labor Temple.

Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

## BUTCHERS' CONFERENCE

A conference of the organized butcher workmen in California is called to take place in San Francisco, Sunday, June 14, says the Los Angeles "Citizen." It has been called by the California State Federation of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, formerly affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' International, but lately suspended by International President P. E. Gorman, who came to the state a month or more ago in an effort to get the difficulties that have existed straightened out. So far the dissension has not been ended. The San Francisco Central Labor Council named a committee, composed of some of its leading members, to evolve a plan of settlement, but this was not acceptable to the seceders, though it is said that the main points were asked for by the faction hostile to the international; however, President Gorman signified the willingness of his organization to abide by the findings. The result was that the three locals in San Francisco lined up with the state organization have been suspended from the Central Council, according to American Federation of Labor rulings that locals not affiliated with the internationals are not eligible to a central body chartered by the Federation.

All locals of meat cutters and butcher workers in the state, regardless of their affiliations, have been invited to sit in at the meeting or conference on the 14th, at which time the points over which the differences arose will be discussed, with a hope of getting together. It is said one of the big items of contention is the recent adoption by the referendum held by the international of a plan for a home and pension for old members.

There are a number of locals in the southern part of the state, in Los Angeles, Long Beach, San

Bernardino, San Diego, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, etc., all of which are loyal to the international. It is reported they will send representatives to San Francisco at the time of the conference, and that International Vice-President Tunney, who is in charge in the south, will go north also at that time.

President Gorman will remain in the state until after the San Francisco gathering in the hope that a common ground can be reached. He must be at Louisville headquarters by July 1.

## REPRESENTATIVE SWING ON THE JOB

Representative Phil D. Swing is taking no chances on having his life accomplishment, the Boulder Dam project, built by cheap alien labor during the present period of unemployment. It was due to the congressman's insistence, in the face of an adverse decision by the interdepartmental board on government contracts, that the specifications for the building of the Hoover dam expressly provided that the contractors and subcontractors should give preference at the time of employment to qualified American citizens and ex-service men.

## SUNDAY IS FLAG DAY

Next Sunday is Flag Day, and appropriate exercises will be held in Golden Gate Park under the auspices of the American Legion posts.

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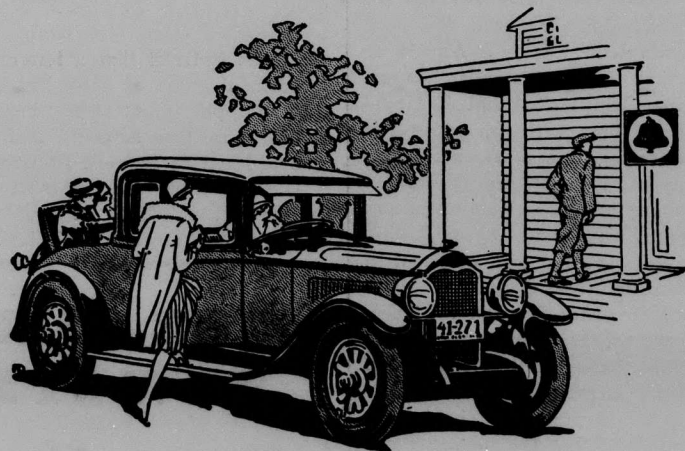
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